Amusements To-Day. to verly's Lyceum Theatre-Colored Mins

The Presidency-An Unreserved States ment of Our Views. Our esteemed contemporary, the Evening

Express, says: "Tux Scr is busily engaged President making, and today puts forward Jost Pannes. It is just as well, perhaps, to have a general muster of all the available men on both sides. Machine candidates are, or, at all events,

ould be, things of the past." That is just what we are opposed to-machine candidates. Indeed we are opposed to machine politics altogether. What we de-

sire to see is the public offices filled by the spontaneous preferences of the people. The Evening Post, established in 1801, and

greatly improved in 1879, sava: "Our alert contemporary Tun Sun is pushing the Presidential convers with such earnestness and energy that we reel constrained to ask a question or two which also might seem to be untimely. The Sun says that it is

not too soon to inquire about candidates, and it is inquir-ing with great vigor.

"L Our contemporary says plainly that it is in favor of the nomination of Secretary SHERMAN as the Republican candidate for President. At the same time it says frankly that it believes that he cannot be elected and ought not to be elected. The inference is reasonable, therefore, that it wishes Mr. Sherman to be nominated because it believes that he will be defeated. Now our first question is this: Does THE SUN appose the nomination of other Re-publican candidates who have been mentioned because it believes that they could and would be elected?

"II. Our contemporary is not so explicit in respect to a Democratic candidate. We can guess whom it does not favor. It is not in favor of Mr. Donshkimen, because he said something in Tammany Hall which it regards as unclearly to him content. friendly to democratic notions of equality-though it is not easy to see that what he sold did mean that or any thing else. It has paid Gen. HANCOCK some compliments, but it hits him hard about "the hanging of Mrs. Surgary. So it says pleasant things of Gov. JOEL PARKER of New Jersey, but makes light of the matter by treating the question whether he should or should not be President as an interesting commirms; and it does not even offer a prize for the right answer to the conundrum. It is equally vague in regard to other eminent states Now our second question is this. Who is The Sen's Demo-tratic candidate for President?
"If it is time to begin the canvass we ought to equip

ourselves thoroughly for it; and we cannot be thoroughly equipped with one candidate. For instance, how can our contemporary defeat its Republican candidate Mr. SHERMAN unless it has a Democratic candidate with whom to do the business?

In reply to the questions of our esteemed contemporary we will state as explicitly as possible our precise meaning.

We think there are numerous and strong reasons why it is preferable that no Republican should be elected next year. It seems to us high time for a change.

But we should greatly prefer the nomination and election of SHERMAN to the nomination and election of GRANT.

We should prefer the nomination of SHER-MAN because the mere nomination of any candidate for a third term by a great, patriotic, renowned political party, including in its organization nearly one-half the legal voters, would be, in our judgment, the hardest, the most dangerous blow to the liberties of the people ever struck. It would be a tremendous manifestation of preference for the continuation of the largest executive power during a prolonged period of time in the same hands. This would be a gigantic stride toward making executive power hereditary.

We should prefer the election of SHERMAN to that of GRANT because we believe the election of any man to a first term is to be preferred to the election of any other man to a third term.

Whichever should be nominated, GRANT or Sherman, we should desire to see him defeated, and should labor for his defeat. because we believe both of them surrounded and controlled by men who are not in sympathy with the great masses of the people. As to Mr. Dorsheimer, we are entirely des-

titute of personal fil will toward him. When we took up his Fourth of July oration, it was for the purpose of praising it, and with the expectation of finding nothing in it unworthy of commendation. We were greatly day becoming wider and deeper, give ample education. We came to the conclusion that we did not want a man holding such sentiments and advancing such an argument to be Governor over us, or over our free and equal fellow citizens. Previous to that, if we had become convinced that Mr. Don- attention. SHEIMER was the choice of the majority of the people for any office, we should have markable degree, the friendship of this journal, so far as it has personal friendship. But may the right hand which traces its editorials forget its cunning if it ever essays, from personal friendship or any other bias, to write one syllable in support of a candidate who urges that the monstrous inelement of security.

We are assured, however, by several of our contemporaries that the royal Don- British aristocracy, not omitting the dis-SHEIMER sails in the empyrean blue far exaited above all criticism, complacent over the refusal of the people to accept his generous offer to serve them as their Governor.

"But oh, what is it to imperial Jove "That this poor world refuses all his

love ?** how, as to Joel Parker: it seems to us he would do for President. On the other hand, what are the particular reasons why he should be elected? That seemed to us a fair conundrum to propose to our readers for them to guess. And none of them have guessed it as yet.

Finally, our esteemed contemporary asks: "Who is THE SUN'S Democratic candidate for President ?"

Our Republican candidate is John Sher-MAN. But fortunately there is no Gen. GHANT in the Democratic party to render it expedient rather to have a man like John

think favorably. To be sure we spoke of the execution of Mrs. SUBBATT in connection with his name. Our motive was to bring it out early and have it blotted out. We think while it is undeniable, is ill founded. HANcock is a good man. It has been proposed to unite one of the ADAMS family with him, so as to have the ticket PANCOCK and ADAMS. But the men who gave to the union of those two names a magic power have long been dead, and could not serve now

cheated out of their offices. If the late William Culley Bryant so long the editor of the Evening Post, were after her work is done would be a fit inmate living, we should be satisfied to see him for a respectable house. It is refreshing to President. The present editor may be just as well quantied.

HORATIO SEYMOUR would be an excellent candidate. He ranks among the most remarkable English speaking orators of our

Sanford E. Church would be no less sat-

very acceptance of the judicial position in which his high reputation has been achieved has so far taken him out of active politics as to render him less available as a candi-

There may be no other man who would poll so large a Democratic vote in this city as JOHN KELLY. If the people prefer Mr. KELLY-we mean the people out of the city as well as in-we think they ought to have

him. Mr. TILDEN may yet eclipse everybody else in the race for the nomination. He possesses many elements of strength. It is the popular belief that his Bureau of Nincompoops has been forever dissolved; though he is still identified, greatly to his injury, with that most deplorable of Nincompoons who encumbers but fails to fill the office of

Mayor. The unhappy thing about Mr. TILDEN seems to be that he is at swords' points with so many influential men in his own party. Still they and we may in the end be constrained by the want of a candidate who, on the whole, would be stronger, to support him.

Then again they and we may not. We trust that this frank and unreserved expression of our sentiments fully answers the pertinent and interesting inquiries of our esteemed contemporary.

A Call that Can be Answered.

During the past thirty days events have occurred in Europe which, though calamitous there, will probably do more for the revival of American industries than all the efforts lately put forth for that purpose on this side of the ocean.

These events are not wars, nor rumors of wars, nor anything else of human ordering, but the hostile operations of nature against the growing crops. The centre, west, and northwest of Europe have been for weeks together the victims of violent gales and cold storms of rain that have wrought incalculable ruin to the annual harvest of grain, of fruits, and of vegetables. The wheat crop of France, ordinarily the heaviest on the Continent, has been terribly damaged this year, insomuch that an alarm amounting almost to terror prevails over its shortcomings. The crop in Germany has also been badly cut down by continued wet weather and violent storms. In England repeated floodings of meadow land have occcurred, destroying the cut crops, which float about, rapidly rotting. In Ireland agricultural prospects, from the same cause, are equally gloomy. When we read of a snowfall in Dauphiny, in the southeastern part of France, on the 20th of July, we get a fact that tells a long story.

To America and to southern Russia eyes are already turned for making up these great deficits in the year's supply of grain. France in ordinary years not only has cereals enough for her own large consumption, but for exporting to England and elcowhere. This year she will probably join the countries that must import breadstuffs. Sometimes a heavy crop of vegetables, where the local grain supply has been cut down, is perforce made a substitute; but this year that reliance is diminished. The exact yield of the Russian crops is not yet determined; but it seems hardly probable that, with so wide a prevalence of destructive rains and storms, Russia has enjoyed so special an immunity as to make her crops more than

average in yield. The summer here has been such that America is ready to supply these foreign needs. The reviving influence of a good European market would not confine itself to the farmers of the West, to the transportation companies, and to the marine interests, but should be felt in some degree throughout the country.

English Women and American Women.

It is a little singular, when we come to think of it, that women who insist with so much spirit on equality before the civil law should not begin by enforcing social equality with men. In their treatment of one another, and in all the regulations governing the behavior of the sexes in society, they may be said to have the law in their own disappointed when we found him urging hands, and a wholesome transformation of that "The differences of condition, every some prevailing usages might prepare the SEELYE believe about HAYT are true, his advent way for what are known as woman's rights. | in the Indian Bureau was a public misfortune security" against the dangers of universal | At all events the movement has been lately orged by an English woman of rank, the Viscountess Harberton, and although some of the trammels against which she protests are less rigorous and universal in America, there is much in her remarks which deserves

Take, for instance, the English and Continental institution of the chaperon-the cuscheerfully acquiesced in his selection. In | tom of debarring a young woman from social fact, Mr. Dorsheimer, has enjoyed, in a re- intercourse altogether, unless protected by the presence of some married relative of her own sex. Nothing, of course, could be more foreign to the spirit of American manners, and yet a tendency has been observed of recent years in certain circles in some of our scaboard cities to import these conventional restrictions on individual liberty equality in the condition of the people is an | This piece of imitation is a part of the foolish attempt to reproduce not only the field sports but the dress and demeanor of the tinctive tricks of English idiom and Into-

nation. Those who pique themselves on a tolerable measure of success in this direction may do well to mark what Lady Habberton says of the chaperon, that institution of all | and is most ruefully deplored by some of our superfine novelists. Before the days of outward law and order, she admits, it was notural that a young woman should not go out alone; but of what use is a chaperon under existing social conditions? From what, asks Lady Habberton, does a girl need to be guarded at dinner parties or dances in respectable houses? She does not hesitate to pronounce such surveillance idiotic, vexatious, and fatal to the sense of personal responsibility for words and actions. Indeed, she can see no reason why the system is kept up, except the fact that the opposite custom is reputed to be American, and that, she hints, is enough to condemn anything in Gen. HANCOCK is a candidate of whom we London. It is certainly a curious circumstance that the measure of freedom and conflitence which American girls enjoy, and upon which Mr. HENRY JAMES, Jr., lavishes so much fine from and compa-sionate rethe prejudice against him on that ground, gret, should receive the unqualified praise of a well-bred English woman.

Another subject which calls forth some vigerous remarks from Lady Hanneuron, and which seems quite as pertinent in New York as In London, is the manner in which many people treat their female servants. It is among some persons an understood thing though elected, and even if they were not | that no naid-servant goes out without special permission, as if a woman who could not be trusted to go out, for an hour or two hear Lady Harmuston aver with energy that householders have no more right than other employers to interfere with their peo-

ple's spare time. On the whole, the views propounded by this English woman are well calculated to excite attention, not only in our so-called isfactory_to us. He towers up as a sound | fashionable circles but among the thoughtconstitutional lawyer. Unfortunately his I ful social reformers of her own sex. How

can men, asks Lady Habberton, be expected to aid heartily in removing the political disabilities of women, while the latter, by their mode of treating their daughters and each other, appear to show that they esteem themselves unfit to be intrusted with more than a meagre share of social and personal right?

All Equal.

In this country all men stand equal-Jews and Christians-before the law.

There can be no distinction between the

A man's religious belief is solely a matter between him and his Maker, and his fellow man has no right to assume any authority over it.

The Jews need feel no uneasiness. If Mr AUSTIN CORBIN undertakes to exclude Jews from his railroad and hotel, it is safe to conclude that before long he will have nelther railroad nor hotel to exclude them

We believe that no man can be a tru Christian who believes in punishing Jews

for their religious belief.

How many of the chosen people of Gon have been Jews! The whole genius of our American institutions is opposed to the tyrannical exclusion

Mr. Corbin attempts to set up. The people will not forget Gen. GRANT's anti-Jew order when he was commanding our Western army. Nor will they forget his connection, through the marriage of his beautiful and accomplished sister, with the CORBIN family.

A man might as well oppose Niagara or the Mississippi or the Hudson as to brace himself against the Jews.

The Yellow Fever.

The yellow fever is gradually tightening its clutch on Memphis. New cases are re-ported from day to day, and before the end of the week we shall probably get the official announcement that the disease is epi

At such times men always behave after their kind-the brave bravely, the cowards timorously, the selfish selfishly. All great calamities-and pestilence more than almost any other-invariably bring out the best and the worst in our nature. For their own sake we hope that the rich merchants and professional men of Memphis who fled North at the first alarm will show a more humane concern for the poorer townsmen whom they have left behind than they did last year. While the crack white military companies of the city have run away to Tennessee, two colored companies have offered their services to the authorities as guards in case they are needed.

These are days of wearing anxiety in New Orleans. Thus far no case of the fever is reported from that city; but it, or something very like it, has made a lodgment in a village only a few miles distant. A dozen other Southwestern cities are in the same terrible suspense, hoping for the best but dreading the worst.

Unless the Brooklyn Health Officers are mistaken, a man died there yesterday in a tenement house of yellow fever. The steamship City of Merida left Vera Cruz on July 2 for this port, touching at Havana. When she arrived here, the quarantine officers found a man down with yellow fever. He was taken off, and died. The cargo was landed in lighters, and the ship, after fumigation, was allowed to come up to the city. DENNIS MANNING, a member of the crew, went over to Brooklyn and at once took to his bed. Yesterday be died-as the attendant physician, called in at the last moment, and the Brooklyn Board of Health believe, of yellow fever. His wife and children were in and out of the room constantly, and there are four other families in the house. The Board of Health have, of course, taken the usual precautions

country as a lynx-eyed reformer. He also desires to be regarded as a Friend of Humanity. We again invite CARL SCHUEZ's personal and official attention to the case of his Indian Commissioner, HAYT, If half the stories such and every day that he remains there is fraught with peril to the public interests and the public purse. We don't say these stories are true; we do say that it is CARL SCHURZ's business, as the fraudulent de facto superior of HAYT, to find out whether they are true or false.

'My name's agin me," says Dick Deadeye Mr. HAYT might say the same. We have tried the policy of hate in our dealings with the Indians, tried it theroughly; it has not worked well. It is time we tried a policy of justice.

Alderman Bunns thinks that Alderman SAVER is an honest man, and Alderman SHIILS, after four years' acquaintance, pronounces Alderman Sauen one of the fluest gentlemen he ever knew. Now let us have Alderman Sauer's opinion of Aldermen BURNS and SHEILS.

A frontiersman named STANLEY HUNTLEY has been visiting the camp of Sitting Bull. and has talked with that lender. Mr. HUNTLEY told a reporter of the St. Paul Globe that Six-TING BULL had said "he'd do everything to avoid a fight. He said he'd run from any com mand of soldiers across the line to avoid a fight. He expressed himself kindly of the white people, but most contemptuously of the Long Knives-the American army. He said al he asked was a living for his people, that he was determined to others whose infrequent presence among us | The soldiers he declared he could whip with his old women." Mr. HUNTLEY added that "it is idle talk to speak as Gen. Surn-IDAN and other army officers have done in discrediting SITTING BULL with having any in ence. His people revers him, are obedient, He is both a chief and a statesman. He's a great organizer," When asked what he thought about turning the Indians over to army management, the frontiersman replied that in his SITTING BULL to learn drill system and now to

Even among mon who do not approve either of Mormon dogmas or Mormon practices, there will be but one opinion about the murder of the Mormon elder, Standing, last Monday, by a Georgia mob. Every man concerned in it should be brought to a speedy and strict account. The revolver method of dealing with hereties, political or religious, is out of

For a man of his years, GEORGE B. Mc-CLELLAN has had greatness thrust upon him in a really remarkable way. Eighteen years age he woke up one morning to flud himself entitled General-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States. Fifteen years ago be won the added distinction of being defeated in a Pres idential election. Since then he has been Chief Engineer of the Dock Department of this city; and be is now Governor of the sovereign State however, that the name of Gronou B. McClur. LAN will occupy the first place on the Domocratic national ticket next year.

ALEXANDER CRILDS of Louisiana lately undertook to settle an old fend by a personal encounter with his enemy, and the result is that ALEXANDER CHILDS is no more. But ALEXAN-DER was not the only CHILDS whose name is WASHINGTON CHILDS, A. M., and the name of Washington is far more attractive than that of ALEXANDER, Besides, has not G, Washing-TON CHILDS, A. M., by his crudition, and by the of the fishery clause of the treaty of Washington | produces upon him becomes all the more and can be fine fishery clause of the fishery clause of the treaty of Washington | when he begins to approciate its admirable good | can

divine affiatus breathed through him into his mortuary musings, made the name of CHILDS to shine hardly less brightly—although in a different way-than the other great name that he wears and honors ? Let us be grateful that though ALEXANDER CHILDS is no more, G. WASHINGTON CHILDS, A. M., still lives to expensively entertain the European nobility when they visit Philadelphia. The wonder is that a man born to the name of CHILDS and christened by the name of ALEXANDER should have thought so lightly of his advantages as to imperil his

life in an angry encounter.

Centennial celebrations now occur with a frequency that should satisfy the most ardent and exacting. Their numbers are partly due to the discovery that defeats can be celebrated as well as victories, and that where there is nothing more joyous to commemorate, a melancholy interest may be evolved even from a massacre. Yesterday's centennial celebration was that of the hundredth anniversary of the battle of Minisink, which was fought July 22, 1779, along the Delaware River, not far from that point at which the three States of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey touch. The celebration, however, took place a few miles further east, at Goshen, in Orange County, where the bones of the victims of this disastrous battle were collected, about half a cenutry ago, and a monument raised over them. It was in and around Goshen, in fact, that HATHORN's battalion of militia, only about seven score strong, was raised. to confront Brandt's Indians, nearly threefold their number. Brandt had already burned the settlement of Minisink when Hatnorn attacked him. One-third of the Goshen troops were killed in the battle, and the rest dispersed in the woods; nevertheless, it was a gallant and memorable act to attack the savages at such odds. Oratory, nusic, field guns, and processions now, a century later, commemorate it.

Brazil and Colombia, like Chili and Bolivia, have a dispute in regard to a boundary line, but Colombia has wisely resolved to avoid war. The Colombian Congress has enacted a law authorizing the President of Colombia to submit the question to arbitration, and to pursue the same course with regard to Venezuela. between which country and Colombia a similar cause of difficulty is impending. It is much better for nations to settle their disputes in this way than by the sword.

In June of next year Russia will celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of her deliverance from the Tartar yoke. Previous to the thirteenth century the civilization of Russia was not inferior to that of any European country. The Government of Russia was representative; all the provinces had self-government; Novgorod. Pakoff and Viatha were free republics and members of the famous Hanseatic League; there were many schools, and an advanced national literature and art; neither slaves nor serfs were yet known; the land was communal prop-erty, and the labor was performed mostly on the cooperative plan. Russia had every prospect of further prosperity and progress. But the wild hordes of Mongols appeared on the eastern horizon. Millions of slaves, concentrated around one master, and controlled by one strong will rushed impetuously on the prosperous Slavonic State, swept away its cities, and massacred multitudes of its free citizens, while those who survived were made subjects of the great Prince of Moscow, who became a despotic ruler. Thence Russia was reduced to vassalage to the great Khan, who despotically ruled over

t for two and a half centuries. It was the Tartar yoke that made Russia what she is now. She had been a civilized, selfgoverned, European country; she came out of the Tartars' hands barbaric, despotic, and Asiatic. The curse of the Tartar yoke is still felt; among the peasantry there are misery and despair, and the wailing songs of the Mongol times are heard; among the aristocracy there are Eastern luxury and Tartar despotism and cruelty. Four hundred years have passed since Russia resumed her old place as an independent State; but even that long period of time has not sufficed for her to regain her ancient free

political system.

The 234 of June, 1880, might well be celebrated by the whole of Europe, for four centuries ago European politics and civilization were saved; in the thirteenth century Europe was threatened with a barbaric invasion percaps even more dangerous than that of the fifth century. Russia saved Europe, though at the cost of her own liberties; and this is the most significant fact to be acknowledged at next year's great Russian festival.

AN HONORABLE DISTINCTION.

The First Northerner to Contribute Aldfor the Pever-Stricken at Memphis.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser : Sympathizing with the dying people of Memphis, I enclose \$1 for the opening of a relief fund, and hope to see a great many followers.

JOHN PALMEE, 23 Avenue B. THE SUN will see that Mr. Palmer's dollar is applied to the purpose to which he devotes it.

Old-Time Democrats. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sec. In THE

sex of the 10th must a correspondent describes an old ertificate of membership of the Tammany Society, dated I have in my possession two of these honored relics, ascusted with which are some of the most cherished eminiscences of the past. The first seconds the memsership of my benered father (Cornelius McLean) whose pure, honest Democratic sentiments and simple republi-can impressions, secared to him the confidence and es-teem of all who knew him. It is dated July 2, 1810;

signed Clarkson Crolius, President; James S. Martin, Sergeaut st Arms: John White, Secretary. No. 2.122. The second is in the name of Abraham B. Vanderpool. It was presented to me by the family after the old gentlenan's death. which occurred some few years since. It is dated July 17, 1815, and signed Samuel Hawkins, Presion Stillwell, Sergeant at Arms: John White, Sec-No. 2,566. A short time before his death, Nr. landerpool claimed to be the oldest surviving member of

gentleman lived and died a stanch Democrat. AND PARM, YORKERS, July 18.

Surprising.

From the New York Eccening Express. The Sun has actually permitted a day to go without bringing torward a new Presidental candi-

The Franchilent Administration. From the Philadelphia Tours. The worst thing about the Hayes Administra-

The Way the Money Goes. From the Washington Fint. The New York landscape gardener who draws

now at them occasionally. The prospectivity courses on one just now. The turi appears to have been exposed to a prairie fire. The Sneak Thief Process.

A WALL STREET MAN OUT WEST.

From St. Louis to Kantas City-Rufus Hatch and his Alds on their Way to New Mexico.

The Abominations of Kaness City.

KANSAS CITY, July 14 .- A more intimate acquaintance with St. Louis confirms the first impression that city produces upon the stran-It is a wealthy, business-like, and cuitivated community with an immense future. It has all the go-aheadism of Chicago without any of its coarseness; and if it had not been for the intolerable heat it would certainly have been worth while to stay there for a fortnight to study the immense commercial and industrial resources of the remarkable city. A study of this kind would be not only useful but pleasant, for the leading men of St. Louis are a set of as obliging and civil people as one could possibly expeet to meet on the banks of a river bearing

such an unenviable reputation. To a visitor from New York the hall of the Lindell Hotel was rendered quite homelike by the appearance of the genial countenance of Rufus Hatch. He was accompanied by a party of Wall street friends with whom he is going on a journey through the mining regions of Colorado and New Mexico. He is just as full of mining now as he was full of grain and pro-visions six months ago, of Northwestern stocks two years ago, and Pacific Mail four years ago. Surrounded by half a dozen handsome young fellows, to whom he was constantly giving in structions right and left, he looked like a valiant General surrounded by a brilliant staff on the eve of a great battle.

"I am leaving to-night for Denver, Leadville, and Silver Cliff," said he, with his usual smile of a man thoroughly pleased with himself and creation in general. "Then we will run across to Santa Fé and take the stage for New Mexico. We will have some five hundred miles of staging there. The Mexicans seem lately to have been robbing almost every stage, but I don't care much about that. All they will find upon me will be a five dollar German silver watch."

The journey from St. Louis to Kansas City is not an uninteresting one, though it is by no means pleasant. The number of men going West appears to be much less than the number of women and children. It looks as if every man who has gone out beyond the Mississippi and the Missouri went there alone, and made his family follow him only after he had obtained a solid footing in the new country. This appears to be the only plausible explanation of the fact that out of the six densely packed cars of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern road

of the St, Louis, Kansas City and Northern road only the smoking car was full of men, while all the others were almost entirely surrendered to women and children.

The trip was not improved much on that account. The noise, the heat, the atmosphere saturated with odors from lunch baskets and other domestic arrangements, were simply indescribable. Some of the women went so far as to wash their baby linen in the car and hang it afterward on the backs of the seats or out of the windows to dry.

Some of the bailes, evidently in poor health, and poorly attended to by mothers who had more than they could well look after, were howling unremittingly from the beginning to the end of the journey. An officious old maiden, travelling all by herself, and looking like a dried-up fly which had spent a few years in the dusty window of a country grocery stere, volunteered to nacify some of the most noisy babes, and made things only worse for the few unlucky men who were in the car. She took it for granted that these men had to assist her in the performance of her pacifying task, and drove them finally all out upon the platform through her constant demands for assistance or information.

mation.

The road itself, which recently came into considerable prominence by its consolidation with the Wabash, is a very well managed concern. The track is in excellent condition, and the trains are run with a care and precision which show that the management takes as much care of the safety of the passenger as it does of its rolling stock and its roadbed. The average speed is not greater than 25 miles per hour, and I don't believe that during the whole journey we have been more than two or three minutes behind time at any of the stations. On a one-track road this gives, especially at hight, a great deal of mental comfort to the West bound passenger, who is naturally inclined to meditate on the chances of collision with the numerous East bound fraight trains. On the Chicago and Alton they had two smash-ups yesterday, and it was a miracle that the passengers escaped unburt.

As far as can be judged from a flying journey on the road, the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern has a promising future. When its branch from Pattensburg to Omaha is completed in September next the company will have its field for operations extended, with the aid of the Wabash road, to an area of nearly 1.800 miles, with Chicago in the north. Omaha in the west, Kansas City and St. Louis in the south, and Tolesto and Detroit in the east, Keeping in view the richness of the country the road passes through, it should certainly become a paying concern. At present, however, things look blue. The Missouri Facilie and The road itself, which recently came into

the road passes through, it should certainly become a paying concern. At present, however,
things look blue. The Missouri Pacific and
the Hannibal and St. Joseph road ineither of
which has anything to lose), as well as the Chicago and Atten (which has something to lose
and is exerting its best efforts to lose it),
are waging the most desperate war on
the St. Louis, Kansos City and Northern,
On the 4th of July these roads made
once more an agreement to restore
rates to having figures; but day before vester.

one more an agreement to restere rates to paying figures; but day before vesterday the compact was broken anew, and both bassengers and froichts are again extricted for next to nothing. The Hannital and St. Joseph road sells through tickets to New York for \$18, which is less than the sum it has to pay to its Eastern connections. The Missouri Pacific and the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern have carried the bitterness of their fight so far that neotice can travel from Kansas City to St. Louis for 50 comts. The schedule price still remains \$2.50 but any passenger who knows the interior workings of the roads can go to the ticket office and get a cash drawback of \$8. The St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern backers seem, however, solid enough to stand the fight for some time longer; but their competitors have nothing but run in prospect.

As things go on now, the stockholders of the St. L. & X. Cannot derive much comfort from their investment, unless they have a very long purse, and can afford to wait. The preferred stock cannot possibly begin to pay any dividend for three or four years to come; while the common stock appears to be debarred from all participation in profits until a ten per cent. dividend is paid on the preferred stock.

An additional drawback of this road is to be found in the apathy and sluggishness of the mass of the Missouri people. The country through which the main line of that road runs is covered with farms, all of which appear to be in fair condition. The corn fields, especially, are magnificent. But the farmers seem to have so little enternorise that they counce themselves to the condition of land paypers. As long as the Missouri farmer can pay his taxes and make a living he is satisfied. If looks as if the city of St. Louis had collected within its boundaries the whole business energy of the State. In any case, the country is fast a sleep, and the local raffic on the road is probably smaller than on any other line between two large cities. It is almost entirely limited to the travelling enough to allow his family to indulge in fine-ries. Italian straw hats, Marabout feathers, chiffon laces, and even slik dresses are by no means unknown to the girl whose father is a rough, uncouth follow, with a long, sonley beard, whose whole osstance consists of a we-dle nshirt, a pair of patched up trousers, a worn-out slouch hat, and muddy top boots.

It is not unitkely that the Missouri girls will become this year still more pretentious in their dress, for it is generally acknowledged hero that the crops of Missouri, e-peculity the corn crops, will be suppresedentedly large. The same is said of northern Kentucky, Tennessee, and all the presions south, southeast, and southwest

crops will be unprecedentedly large. The same is said of northern Kentucky, Tennessee, and all the regions south, southeast, and southwest of St. Louis.

After a journey of twelve hours, in the company of women who transformed the currinto a number and nursery, the arrival at a new and young city is naturally looked for with satisfaction. But Kansas City is more than a desappointment to the traveller, People not here gave their city the per name of the Lattle Giant. That of the 'Big Flowdy' would said it much better. That the city is growing last in its dimensions and its penulation is unquestionable. Wathin less than fifteen years it resafron 3,500 to some 50,000 inhabitants, and this growth was all the name remarkable as the building up of the city was a very tollsome work on account of the hills which had to be levelled to make room for dwellings. But if the city has extended last and its occupation has multiplied, no character of distinction seem to have been imparted to either. It is no exaggeration to say that on the whole face of this immunes continent there is not another city of such dimension which can compete with Kansas City in coarseness, arithmess, uncleanings, whan it is unbear, able. The remptes and mast internation than coverything which renders input its unbear, able. The Sneak Thief Process.

From the Chembyhas Trims.

On the whole, the old "stand-and-deliver" needed pullers assessments be the rit in the sneak that precedent the found process the found to be a few to be a f

graphical position. Kansas City is the starting

raitroads. Except Calengo there is no inland city in the United States which is
supplied with such an abundance of communications. All the cattle growing, grain
growing, and mining regions of the Southwest are dependent upon Kansas City as
their great market. Kansas, southern Colorado, northern Texas, Indian Territory, Arizana,
New Mexico, all and every one of them are naturally tied to Kansas City as their great civilizing, banking, and shipping center. Yet the
travellor finds more decency, culture, comical,
and cleanliness in any small Western village
inhabited by emigrants from Now England than
he can find in the whole of Kansas City.

Tet, it is said that things have greatly improved of late. Seven or eight yours ago a
stranger could not take a wals in the streets of
Kansas City without rounning the risk of being
rounded or even murbered. To day, shooting,
stabling, and other highway exploits are the
exception instead of the rule. This is certainly
an improvement. Still, unless serious interests
absolutely compel you to visit Kansas City, you
are sure to be better off by staying away from it
for another ten or fifteen years.

Rigolo.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: My wife was much interested in reading in Toe Fus of Monday last Judge Acker's narration concerning Iowa rattle-makes, as indeed she is in anything that appears in Toe Sun, and having finished the article she said to me "My dear, why don't you write to the Sex and tell about my adventure with that snake in Minnesota?"

I told her that I had forgotten that she had ever met

with an adventure there.

"Why, yes, I did," she replied with some spirit, "and I told you of it at the time. Is it possible that you have foryotten it". I was forced to confess that I had, and asked my wife I was forced to contest that I had, and asked my wise project I;
"Well," she said, "you know when we lived in Minnesta, in the log house on the bluffs! Well, you know that can to patch in the opening that was associate one year? fell, you know that there were lots of stowner-ries there he next summer, said one day Mrs. Whitbock and I thought eld go strawberrying, and we did, and we cuit there ind as I was picking betries near a gopher hele, I heard sort of hies, and I looked up, and right on that worker ole was a big sanks—one of those, you know, well, bull nakes, as big san hall boshed measure. I don't mean rough! I mean as he lay chiled up he was that big, you look?"

know?"
"Yes, yes, go on. What did you do?"
"Do! Why, I walked right newsy, and the snake, he crawled of. Ush, the horrist taine! There, now."
I told my wite that her story was undoubtedly interesting, though, possibly, not quite as excling as the greeneral run of Sex snake stories. Still, I think you will make her very happy if you print this. S. N. Ache.
New Yong, July 22.

Hazing at West Point.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Much has been said from time to time about hazing at West Point. Pleage allow one who has experienced both sides or it to express an opinion. Hazing at West Point is a good thing—a necessity. The candidates who report here each year come not only from all parts of the country but from all conditions of social life. The poor, the proud, the wealthy, the selfish, the well-bred and the lance, a "menagerie." Hazing does more to buily this menagerie and make a class of it than does anything

and results from that of our colleges; and eivilians, form-ing their conclusions from college experience, have made a wrong estimate of West Point life, and by their his and cry have slarted the present fruitless are largest to are in duty bound to stop it.
to affairs at present: Nothing mean or abusive was
to the piebes until such extreme measures were

The dews and Mr. Austin Corbin. To the Editor of The Sux-Sir: I notice any way connected with them, execut occusionally i

on Manhattan Bench is that the Partat New Orders of a Corlin, where collectors of the Partat New Orders of the Corlin, where the partie the billiams of his brilliar index, trait. Can this he the same Corbin, or is he another reat. Can this he the same Corbin, or is he another contint. I hope Tay Sex, with its many familiars for discovering the truth and the generality of men of this covering the truth and the pederate of this Manhattan Stripe, will favor my wife the pederate of this Manhattan Beach Corbin. My curiosity is excited.

O. W. G. 100 Broadway.

A Shekel on West Street.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In Sun-TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SUF: IN SUB-lay's Sex "Jumus" states that a grocer in flattlend possesses a can dated A. D. 1288, which he considers to be very old, and wishes to know who can beat it. My tather has a coin which he has earned nor more than twenty years, which intestates the Bartinel cro-certs coin by more than 1.560 reas, it being a sleeked of allyer comed during the reign of Kith Payed. Any one doubting this searthen can have it verified by carling upon the owner, 250 west street, where he can be seen.

Two More Old Coins.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-See: In the

Richards R. D. July 21 To run Lipitus or Fus files for Say, I see in The Sax, under the bond based "Collegates" a letter about a copper coin a series detect 125% output Junue, supers soon to historian in the Cutted States. I have a experience to historian in the Cutted States. I have a experience of a collegate those in operators is bearing the dair of 1100 From the letters on it lampiese if to belong to Fortugal, and to have been ideals in the time of Maria I Greenwist, July 23. Cretous.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Would it not be well for the public to know that passingers land out at these Island pair from the steamers Grand Repub-

London, July 22 .- A Berlin despatch to the

Germany and the Oppressed Jews.

Sword against Pen.

BUNDEAMS.

-Lightning struck a sexton at Tocamash, Mich., and knocked him into a grave that he had dog.

Mr. and Mrs. Fallon, keepers of a barroom at Liberty, Incl., died of deliring trems an hour of each other.

hear of each other. .- The great clock of the Parliamentary Palace of Westminster has, by the Astronomer Rays's report, been within one second or true time on St. or

-The verbinge of ordinary legal does. ments finds no place in the form of warrant, first re-vided by statute in Indiana, which is as below a A conveys and warrants to C. D. describe the property to

-Forty-six letters by Shelley, of little interest to anytody, except ardent admirers of the poet, as for sale at Florence. Edward A. Sileine or Florence has bld \$400, but is not likely to get them, his competitor be

-In the London Hospital for Incurables is a girl who is deaf dumb, blind, and functioned a system of language by touches has been devised by which with the ordinary hand alphabet of the dripph.

—A woman at Greenburg, Ind., was not

-A woman at Greenburg, Ind., was not sure that she winted to die, but thought she did, so da put her neck into a noise, stepped off a chair, taking the precaution to hold a sharp knite in her hand. The docting left her no longer in doubt that she still desired to live, and she hastily cut the rope above to rick!

-Manager Mackay of the London Vandeville Theatre, and Manager Gunn of the Dublin Theatre Royal, got bilariously drunk at a hotel on Adelahi Ten

race. London, and ran a race on an anchal Mackey fell, further himself so seriously that his life was endangered, and possibly disfiguring him for him. -An engagement not mentioned in the official reports from South Africa was tought between a column of British troops and some shadows. As smart seeing these shadows moving on a hill in the

nistook them for advancing Zulus, and arallery was to work to disperse them; but they held their ground. -Bombay, with a population of 650,000 and an average to the square inite exceeding families is the second city in the British empire in point of numbers The average death rate for the past five years has been about the same as Lendon. The people are fall, this said stately in appearance, with fine, intelligent eyes. The city stands on an island, loined by an embantion

-Official stealing has hardly anywhere been more openly practised than in several of the north-ern counties of Michigan. The offices were field year after year by the same men, and the charming of \$2,000 g nile for a road across a sm oth plain, where two mea could build a quarter of a mile a day, is a fair sample of their rascality. A score or more of the thieves are likely to go to prison.

-The dwelling of the Wines family at Marinette, Wis, got aftre in the might, and the lower part was all in flames before the three children had exceed from an upper room. The object, a boy jumped from a window into a bedquift held underneath. A younger lad, only 8 years old, was shout to follow, but the mether only 8 years old, was about to follow, but the methors were that a three-year-old girl was not at the window "Run back and get Sis," she cried. The bet reterned to his room, but the fire cut him off, and his makes hely was found with the little one's clasped in his my

-The Journal des Débats cannot help remarking how (ata) the African land is to all was lear the name of Napoleon. The first faded away at St. Helena under the eye of an Expirish induct the last slea at 23 in the service of England by a Zulu negating. mind is overwhelmed by the terrible on prought about by fate at certain times and in certain amilies, and it is impossible not to feel a potential impos-ion when we think of that career, commoned at the Tuiteries, to end in Africa in a fight which somet boast a name.

-Persia is a good place for intelligent foreigners. Some time ago a Count Mantefarie, a red-dent of Vienna, renounced Austrian allegance and west to Teheran, where he received a residue on the polo-force. Displaying some skill and mainter, he was rapidly advanced, and now has been appointed by the Shah to an effice equivalent to that of Mayor or the city, with a handsome salary and residence. He is also the chief judicial officer of the city, with uncestricted power to sentence to imprisonment and corporal punishment The Count Monteforte is a much more conscierable per sonage than he was in Vienna.

...The drink-maddened young King of Burmah is not content with endangering his relations with the British Government, but is doing his best to weaken the allegimize of his own people. The faxuang imposed by his Government is so excessive as to have accome unbearable, and the result is that at bhamo, an important town on the Irrawaddy, a popular roughts taken place against the Government. As there are no royal troops in the place, it is not improbable that the rising may make considerable headway below measurer can be taken to suppress it, and that the example that

set may be followed in other places. -Edward R. Adams killed a mannt Rome, Ohio, ten years ago. The crime would probably note been pronounced by a jury mansimighter is a low di-gree, if there had been a trial, but Adams ded, and sea not caught. He established himself in burness suc-cessively at three distant points in the West suder as-sumed names, but in each instance was irrelied a way by a glimpse of somebody from Rome. At length he es Dated for five years in the army. His term revenly ex-pired, and he returned to his old home, gave housed up, and requested a trial, being convinced that the period of his crime could not be worse than to remain a

-The Atlantic Coast Pilot, published by he United States Coast Survey, explains the bright of the deep holes along the New Jersey coast, ... tine are known to navigators, the deepestant out being the 145-fathom hole, eights three cast of Sandy Hook lightship. The remark sions, as the Paint points out, have the look of niginally a communition seaward of the Hallest keep vailey. They were mail probability scooped out to driver being forced to run through narrow roughs. Second of these worzes can still be traced running row. with the New Jersey coast. In fact, the soundings also have that then the Hadson hivercontered the school east one hundred unless southeast of its present math, and that the whole continent has since

-It is difficult in the present day to realize the fact that wheat was at one time inclusion. America: Seturing to the discovery of this connector Columbus there was no screat in America approin nature to the wheat plant. It was not observe to found a few grains of wheat in a parcel of cace well on Mexican wall and to-day one of the parel of the valleys in the world is near the Mexican expiral. For a Mexico the cereal found its way to Peru. Marie 10 Peebbar, with of Den Biggoth Chaires, carried a loss and said that the lar which contained the seeds as sleep served by the manks of Quito. Whentway mind of this the present limits of the United States and parameously with the settlement of the country is the

English and Datch. -Hardly any art has advanced more in France during the last forty years than that thre, which except in a few tayored discon-miserably backward plight up to the re-Phillipse, who, by exciting country raid-provements, gave a decided simulate to the faults and short society, there can be a Prance is indebted for much of her u toral insulations. The chief of all as form school for sheep raising, time growing a come farm and some others are strong rious parts of the country, he paths priva-

of two murti-cere of uncorpored to named Boomer Times and, John On June 26 the military Governor General of child, A one Exercise the relation of the same than the same along the same and the same along the same and will be a same as a same a same